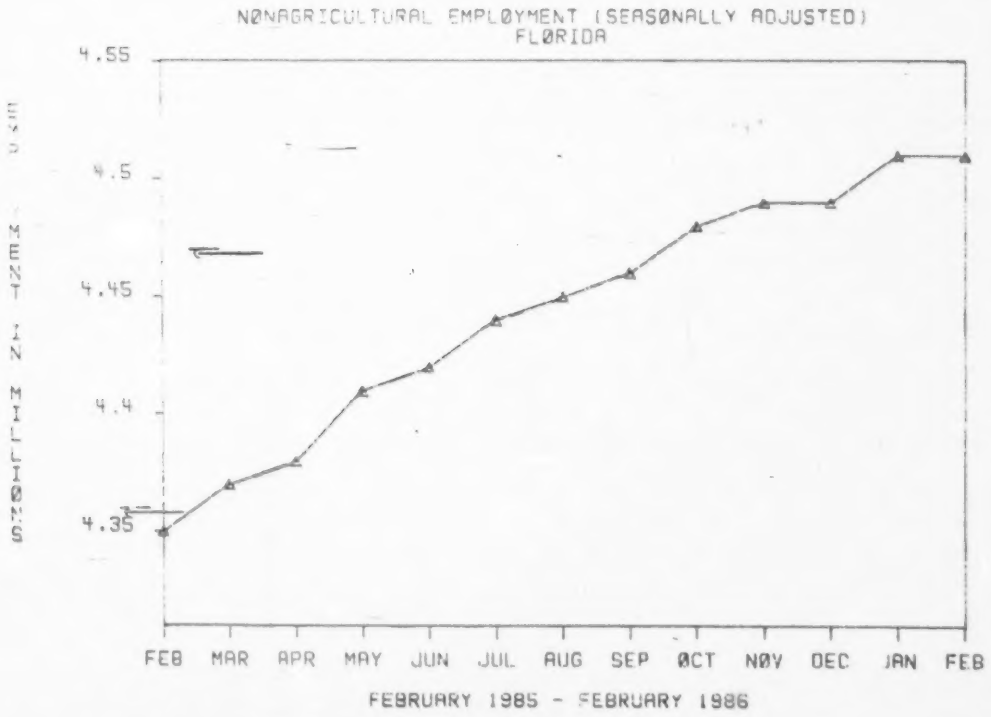
3/15/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS: Florida's total nonagricultural employment continued to show slower growth at 3.6 percent in February over the year. The services and trade industries gained the most jobs with the finance, insurance, and real estate industry also showing rapid growth. During recent months construction employment has been responding to lower interest rates. The Florida unemployment rate at 5.7 percent is the third lowest of the largest states. External factors will have a major impact on Florida's future economic growth.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

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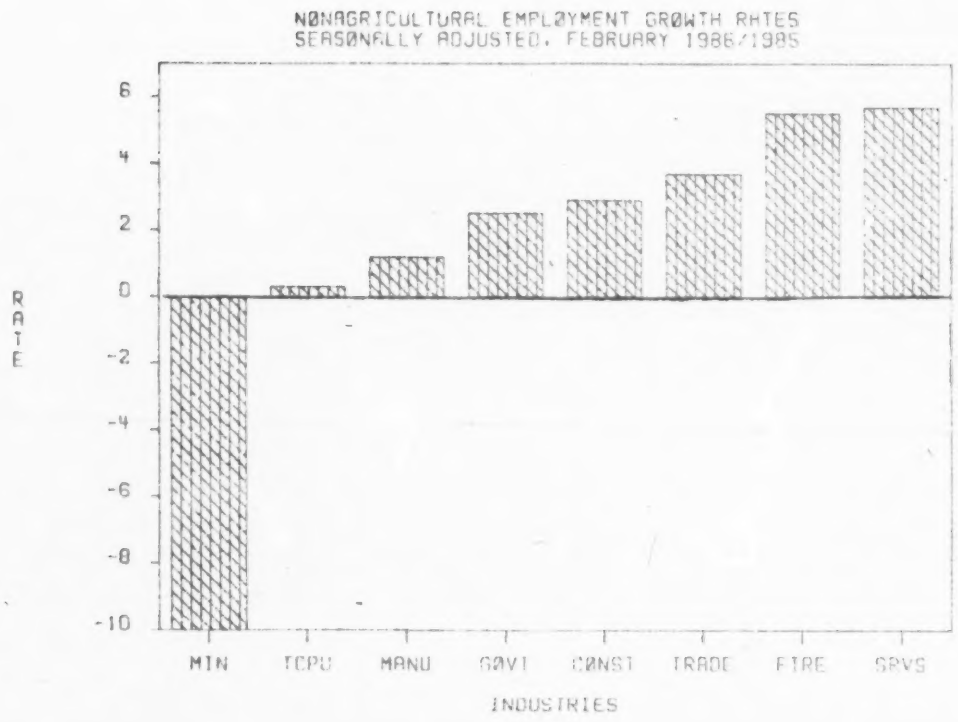
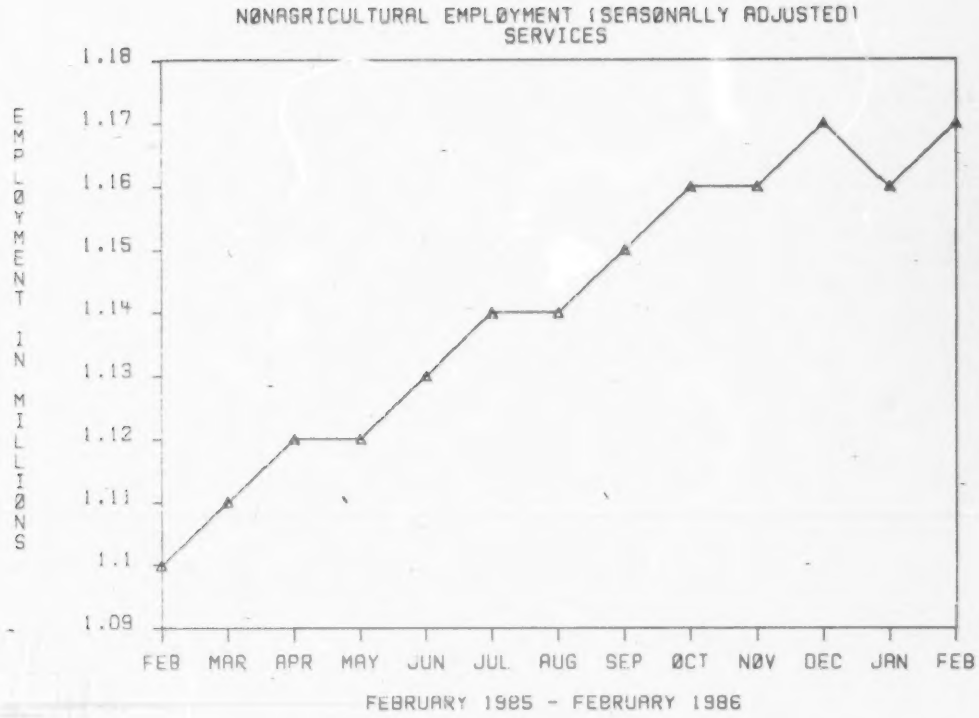
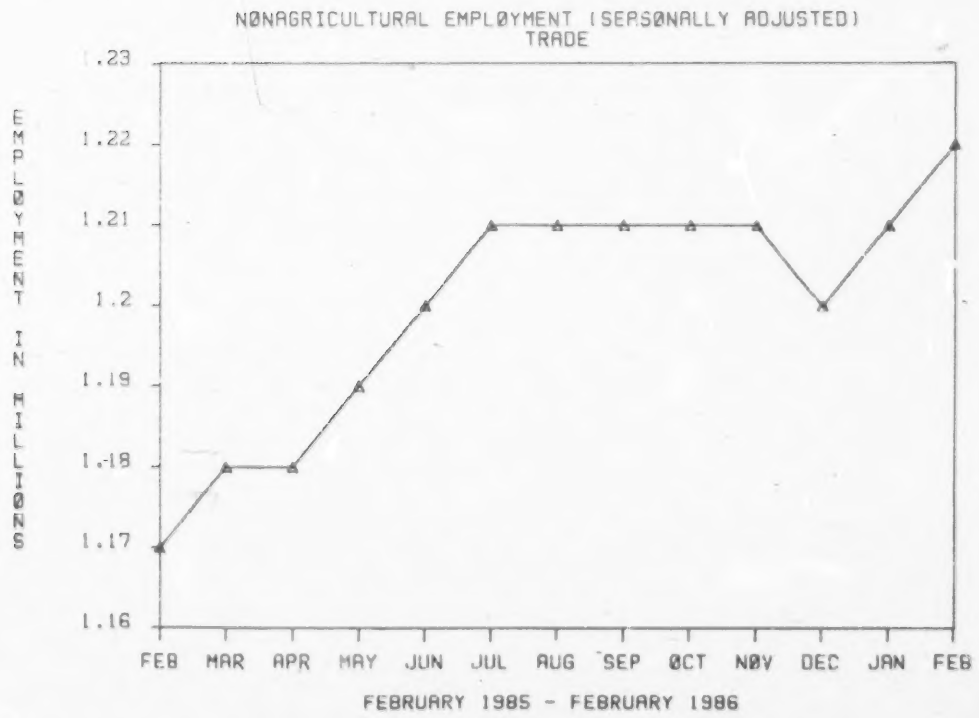


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

SERVICES AND TRADE JOBS STILL LEAD EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BUT AT SLOWER RATES: Total nonagricultural employment increased by 3.6 percent in February over a year ago or by 155,100 jobs. Job gains have slowed more than expected given that average job growth in Florida is between 4.0 and 5.0 percent. Mining was the only major industry to register declines over the year (a loss of 1,100 jobs or 10.7 percent).

In terms of the highest number of new jobs over the year, the services and trade industries continued to lead all other sectors. Services gained 62,500 new jobs (5.7 percent) and trade increased by 43,300 jobs (3.7 percent). These two industries are also our largest sectors with employment levels of 1,216,800 in trade and 1,165,600 in services, making up almost 53.0 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Although these two industries lead the industrial sectors of our State, their growth has slowed in recent months as can be seen on the following graphs.

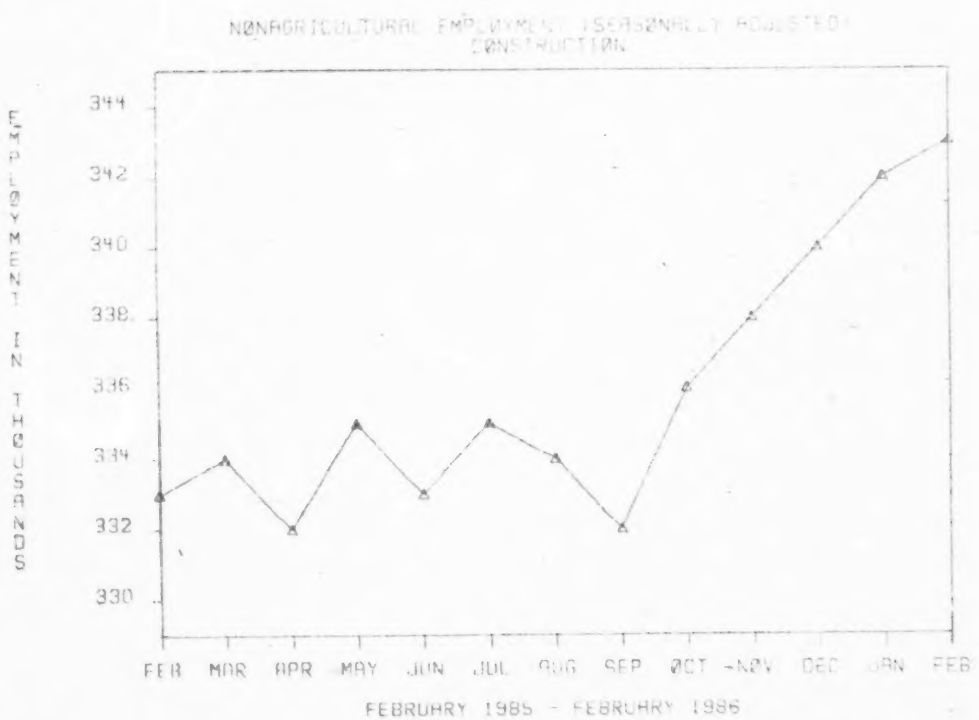




Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Another industry in February which was growing rapidly (second fastest growth behind only services) was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. This industry grew by 5.5 percent (compared to services' gain of 5.7 percent) or by 17,100 jobs. The subsectors which experienced the highest employment growth were banking, credit agencies, and insurance.

Construction and manufacturing, our most cyclically volatile industries, have been on an upward trend since last fall. Construction employment has been shooting up since September 1985 reflecting the lower interest rates and the availability of loanable funds. Construction in February gained 9,600 new jobs and grew by 2.9 percent. Manufacturing, effected by the shake-out in the computer/electronics industry and the relative high value of the U.S. dollar, leveled off last August and started to increase employment levels again in November 1985. Manufacturing jobs increased by 6,100 over the year or 1.2 percent. A small decline of 400 jobs or 0.1 percent in manufacturing was felt in February over the year.



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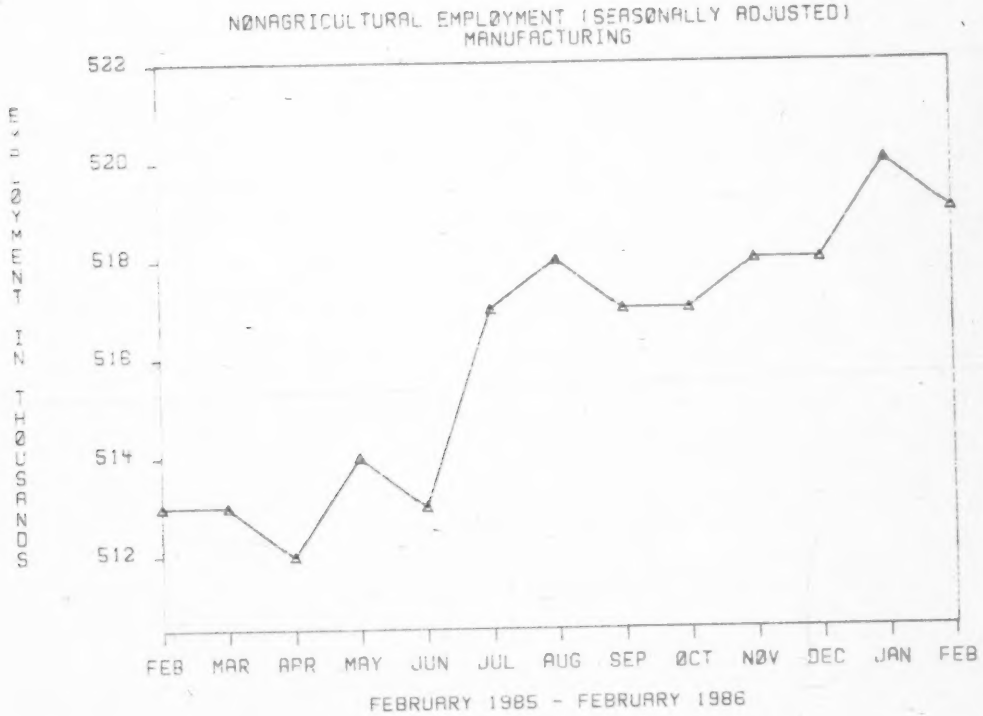


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

SMALLER STATES HAVE EXPERIENCED FASTER JOB GROWTH: States which have February employment growth rates over the year in excess of 4.0 percent (compared to Florida's 3.6 percent) are Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. Three states had decreases in February employment levels over the year. They were Louisiana, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. These declines though were less than 1.0 percent.

Nearly every state in the nation reported over-the-year gains in trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government. In contrast, 34 states experienced reductions in manufacturing, and 29 had losses in mining. Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania accounted for about half of the job losses in manufacturing. Two-fifths of the mining losses (25,000 jobs) were in oil and gas extraction in Texas.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,423,000	5,382,000	5,354,000	69,000	1.3
Employment	5,112,000	5,095,000	5,023,000	89,000	1.8
Unemployment	311,000	287,000	331,000	-20,000	-6.0
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.3	6.2	-0.5	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

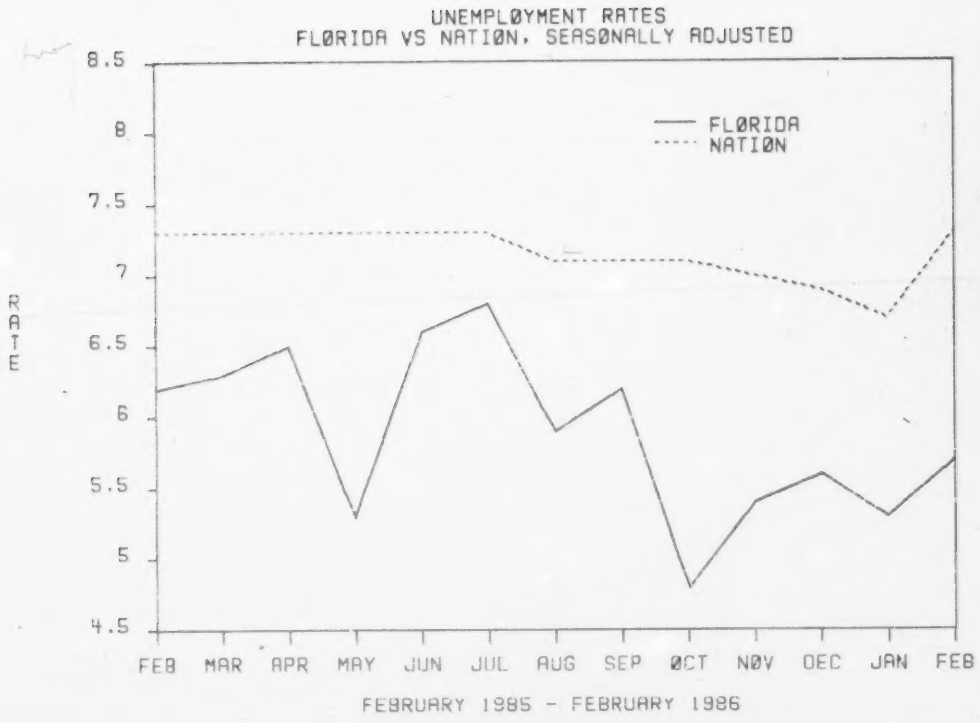
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	February 1986	January 1985	February 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,381,100	5,344,500	5,307,700	73,400	1.4
Employment	5,091,700	5,043,500	4,998,700	93,000	1.9
Unemployment	289,300	301,000	309,100	-19,800	- 6.4
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.6	5.8	-0.4	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ON SLIGHT UPWARD TREND: The unemployment rate for February was 5.7 percent (seasonally adjusted) and is on a slight upward trend since last October as can be seen on the following graph. The rate was still lower than the year ago February rate of 6.2 percent. The number of jobless Floridians in February was 311,000, down by 20,000 compared to the year ago level of 331,000. The labor force (consisting of all those employed and unemployed) at 5,423,000 was up by 1.3 percent or 69,000 over the year.

The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February was 7.3 percent. Florida's rate at 5.7 percent remained below the national rate (by 1.6 percentage points in February). The national unemployment rates had edged down in recent months reaching near 6-year lows in January. Most of the increases in unemployment occurred among workers in three states -- California, Texas, and Illinois.



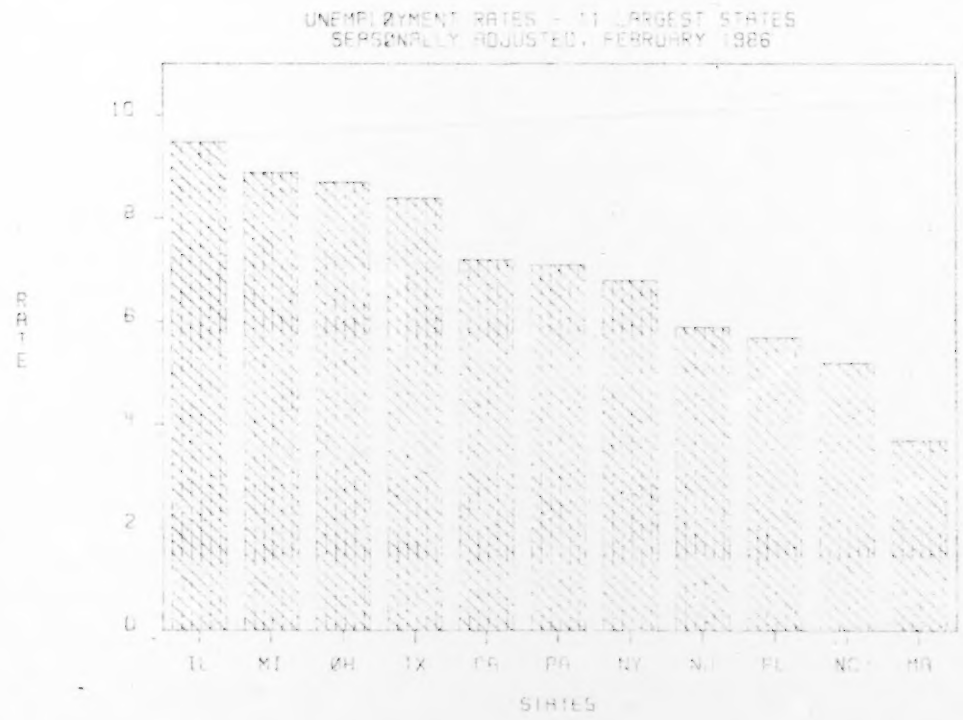
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS THIRD LOWEST AMONG THE ELEVEN LARGEST STATES: Only two large states experienced lower unemployment rates in February than Florida's 5.7 percent. They were Massachusetts at 3.7 percent and North Carolina at 5.2 percent. Illinois with an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent had by far the highest jobless rate among the large states. This was the result of job declines in manufacturing.

Unemployment Rates*
Eleven Largest States, January 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.7	California	7.2
North Carolina	5.2	Texas	8.4
Florida	5.7	Ohio	8.7
New Jersey	5.9	Michigan	8.9
New York	6.8	Illinois	9.5
Pennsylvania	7.1		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



• Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FIVE EXTERNAL FACTORS EFFECTING THE NEAR TERM OUTLOOK FOR FLORIDA/M.C. LEWIS ECONOMETRICS: According to the Econocast, there are five factors effecting Florida's economic future. These are (1) oil prices, (2) growth of the U.S. economy, (3) spending for national defense, (4) value of the dollar, and (5) interest rates.

OIL PRICES: The drop in oil prices is a positive force for Florida. In terms of gasoline consumption, Florida is ranked fourth in the nation. Florida consumers will receive substantial benefits to the oil price declines. Lower energy prices stimulate the U.S. economy which further effects Florida. Lower energy prices restrict growth in some of Florida's major competitors such as Texas. Lower oil prices increase the number of tourists coming to Florida as air fares and gasoline prices decline.

Falling oil prices complicate the outlook for Florida's international trade. Venezuela is Florida's largest trading partner, and the falling price for oil will inhibit economic activity there. The near term prospects for the Venezuelan economy are poor. The currency will be further devalued, export revenue will weaken, and import controls will be tightened. For Mexico, falling oil prices are disastrous. The country is already in a defacto default and conditions will only worsen. For Florida a mitigating factor is that Mexico is not a major trading partner.

Falling oil prices will have beneficial impacts on Columbia and Brazil which are also substantial trading partners with Florida. Improving economic conditions will allow substantial increases in imports. Miami and Dade County will be the primary beneficiaries of these forces.

U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH: Accelerating national economic growth benefits the Florida economy. When the U.S. economy improves, the demand for Florida-produced goods and services increases. This is especially true for Florida's tourist industry. When people have more disposable income, they take more vacations and spend additional dollars in Florida.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Florida is home to many defense contractors and the State ranks sixth in the nation for prime defense contracts. In addition, Florida has a large number of military bases. With defense spending expected to level off Florida's economy may not be stimulated much further from this source.

VALUE OF THE DOLLAR: The falling value of the U.S. dollar is beneficial to Florida. With the dollar buying less, domestic tourists will come to Florida rather than going abroad and foreign tourists will be attracted to Florida in greater numbers. The recent terrorist activities abroad should also encourage domestic tourism. International trade should improve due to the lower dollar value.

INTEREST RATES: Interest rates have come down sharply. Interest rates are particularly important for the Florida economy for two reasons. When interest rates fall, expenditures on interest rate sensitive purchases (housing and cars) rise. This is true not only in Florida but throughout the nation. Florida also experiences a second and somewhat unique effect. Lower interest rates stimulate real estate activity and allow people that are migrating to Florida to sell their homes more readily. As a result, population growth in Florida increases when interest rates fall.

Source: M.G. Lewis Econometrics, Econocast, First Quarter 1986, by Hand Fishkind and Pam Schenker.

FLORIDA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM: The Florida Occupational Information System (FLOIS) is housed in the Bureau of Labor Market Information, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security. FLOIS is an interagency program that serves as a data base for delivering occupational information to those planning employment and training programs and those facing career decisions. The FLOIS data base is maintained at the Northwest Regional Data Center in Tallahassee and is updated annually.

The FLOIS is a delivery system of existing available data sources. Data in FLOIS fall into three major categories: occupational demand (the number of jobs and job openings by occupation), occupational supply (the number of workers by occupation), and occupational characteristics (descriptions of occupations such as training requirements and likely wage rates).

The FLOIS provides occupational information for career counselors and human resource planners through FLOIS publications, microfiche and computer screens via programs of the Florida Center for Career Development, the Florida Job Service, and Job Training Service Delivery Areas.

The FLOIS provides occupational data at the state and substate level. This information is necessary to determine occupations for which training is needed to help meet labor market demands. FLOIS is designed to be a common data system for Florida, to be used by education, employment, training, and economic development planners as well as others in a variety of agencies and programs. FLOIS helps to provide a standard data base across programs so that coordination activities can be carried out more effectively. For more information about the Florida Occupational Information System, you may contact Ms. Millie J. Seay at 904/488-7397.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	February Preliminary 1986	January Final 1986	February Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4507.4	4505.0	4352.3	2.4	0.1	155.1	3.6
MINING (1)	9.2	8.7	10.3	0.5	5.7	-1.1	-10.7
CONSTRUCTION	342.7	341.6	333.1	1.1	0.3	9.6	2.9
MANUFACTURING	519.4	519.8	513.3	-0.4	-0.1	6.1	1.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	314.2	313.3	305.7	0.9	0.3	8.5	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	204.2	205.4	206.7	-1.2	-0.6	-2.5	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.7	243.6	241.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.8	0.3
TRADE	1216.8	1212.5	1173.5	4.3	0.4	43.3	3.7
WHOLESALE (1)	253.2	253.4	243.3	-0.2	-0.1	9.9	4.1
RETAIL	966.4	961.3	932.7	5.1	0.5	33.7	3.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	318.5	318.8	314.4	-0.3	-0.1	4.1	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	327.3	325.2	310.2	2.1	0.6	17.1	5.5
SERVICES	1165.6	1163.9	1103.1	1.7	0.1	62.5	5.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	112.9	114.9	107.5	-2.0	-1.7	5.4	5.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	311.2	309.2	290.8	2.0	0.6	20.4	7.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3823.7	3815.3	3685.4	8.4	0.2	138.3	3.8
GOVERNMENT	683.7	689.7	666.9	-6.0	-0.9	16.8	2.5

(1) -- These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985											1986	1986	Over-the-Year Change	
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4352.3	4368.0	4377.2	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4507.4	3.6	155.1
MINING (1)	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.2	-10.7	-1.1
CONSTRUCTION	333.1	334.0	332.4	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	342.7	2.9	9.6
MANUFACTURING	513.3	512.9	512.3	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.4	1.2	6.1
DURABLE GOODS (1)	305.7	306.0	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.2	2.8	8.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.7	206.4	205.7	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.2	-1.2	-2.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	241.9	241.9	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	242.7	0.3	0.8
TRADE	1173.5	1179.7	1180.8	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1216.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.8	3.7	43.3
WHOLESALE (1)	243.3	245.8	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.2	4.1	9.9
RETAIL	932.7	937.5	937.9	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	966.4	3.6	33.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	314.4	316.3	316.2	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.5	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	310.2	313.1	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.3	5.5	17.1
SERVICES	1103.1	1106.9	1115.3	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1165.6	5.7	62.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107.5	107.7	109.7	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	112.9	5.0	5.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	290.8	293.3	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	311.2	7.0	20.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3685.4	3698.8	3706.2	3732.1	3744.3	3773.0	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3823.7	3.8	138.3
GOVERNMENT	666.9	669.2	671.0	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	683.7	2.5	16.8

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pas criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

PGM=CES59C — NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED — RUN DATE: 04/08/86

STATEWIDE — NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986*	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM AGO PERCENT	CHANGE TO CURRENT YEAR FROM AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT YEAR FROM AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,536,600	4,517,900	4,381,000	18,700	.4	155,600	3.6
MINING	9,200	8,700	10,300	500	5.7	- 1,100	-10.7
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	7,800	7,400	8,800	400	5.4	- 1,000	-11.4
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,000	3,500	5,000	500	14.3	- 1,000	-20.0
CONSTRUCTION	337,500	334,500	328,000	3,000	.9	9,500	2.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,400	95,400	90,300	1,000	1.0	6,100	6.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	48,200	47,900	48,200	300	.6	0	.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	192,900	191,200	189,500	1,700	.9	3,400	1.8
MANUFACTURING	522,300	521,700	516,200	600	.1	6,100	1.2
DURABLE GOODS	314,200	313,300	305,700	900	.3	8,500	2.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,600	27,500	6,600	100	.4	1,000	3.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,600	13,500	13,100	100	.7	500	3.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,300	24,400	23,700	- 100	- .4	600	2.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,400	5,300	5,300	100	1.9	100	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,200	36,100	35,600	100	.3	600	1.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,000	45,000	45,400	0	.0	- 400	- .9
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	80,100	79,700	77,800	400	.5	2,300	3.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,100	58,000	55,100	100	.2	3,000	5.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,200	15,200	14,300	0	.0	900	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,700	8,600	8,800	100	1.2	- 100	- 1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,100	208,400	210,500	- 300	- .1	- 2,400	- 1.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	49,400	49,800	51,500	- 400	- .8	- 2,100	- 4.1

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES590 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/08/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986*	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO PERCENT	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,200	12,400	13,700	- 200	- 1.6	- 1,500	-10.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	.0	- 100	- 5.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,900	31,900	33,100	0	.0	- 1,200	- 3.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,500	15,200	- 200	- 1.3	100	.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,600	59,300	56,900	300	.5	2,700	4.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,100	25,400	26,500	- 300	- 1.2	- 1,400	- 5.3
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,800	17,500	18,100	300	1.7	- 300	- 1.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,900	0	.0	- 300	-10.3
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	242,700	243,600	241,900	- 900	- .4	800	.3
TRANSPORTATION	135,900	137,000	134,800	- 1,100	- .8	1,100	.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,700	0	.0	- 600	- 6.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	7,900	8,100	7,800	- 200	- 2.5	100	1.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,500	46,200	45,800	300	.6	700	1.5
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,000	15,200	15,400	- 200	- 1.3	- 400	- 2.6
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,500	44,200	42,300	- 700	- 1.6	1,200	2.8
COMMUNICATION	71,800	71,800	73,600	0	.0	- 1,800	- 2.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,000	34,800	33,500	200	.6	1,500	4.5
TRADE	1,223,700	1,220,900	1,180,400	2,800	.2	43,300	3.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	253,200	253,400	243,300	- 200	- .1	9,900	4.1
DURABLE GOODS	148,700	148,500	144,100	200	.1	4,600	3.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/08/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986*	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH AGO PERCENT	CHANGE TO CURRENT YEAR AGO NO.	CHANGE TO CURRENT YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,500	104,900	99,200	- 400	- .4	5,300	5.3
RETAIL TRADE	970,500	967,500	937,100	3,000	.3	33,400	3.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL.,AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	43,600	43,500	39,800	100	.2	3,800	9.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	120,000	122,900	118,000	- 2,900	- 2.4	2,000	1.7
FOOD STORES	162,900	162,800	153,900	100	.1	9,000	5.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	107,700	107,400	101,800	300	.3	5,900	5.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,400	53,000	50,700	400	.8	2,700	5.3
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,800	47,600	46,700	200	.4	1,100	2.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324,300	319,800	320,100	4,500	1.4	4,200	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,800	110,500	106,100	300	.3	4,700	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	327,300	325,200	310,200	2,100	.6	17,100	5.5
BANKING	72,000	71,700	69,600	300	.4	2,400	3.4
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,300	58,800	55,000	500	.9	4,300	7.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS	52,200	51,700	49,200	500	1.0	3,000	6.1
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,900	32,600	29,200	300	.9	3,700	12.7
REAL ESTATE	86,300	86,300	85,200	0	.0	1,100	1.3
SERVICES	1,177,100	1,169,100	1,114,400	8,000	.7	62,700	5.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118,800	117,100	113,200	1,700	1.5	5,600	4.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	59,000	58,000	58,100	1,000	1.7	900	1.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	226,600	225,300	212,600	1,300	.6	14,000	6.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,000	43,800	41,600	200	.5	2,400	5.8
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,300	18,300	18,000	0	.0	300	1.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CESS00 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/06/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,400	7,300	7,000	100	1.4	400	5.7
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	72,300	71,600	70,300	700	1.0	2,000	2.8
HEALTH SERVICES	311,200	309,200	290,800	2,000	.6	20,400	7.0
LEGAL SERVICES	41,900	41,700	39,400	200	.5	2,500	6.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,200	47,500	49,000	700	1.5	- 800	- 1.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,000	58,100	57,400	- 100	- .2	600	1.0
GOVERNMENT	696,800	694,200	679,600	2,600	.4	17,200	2.5
FEDERAL	104,600	105,200	100,300	- 600	- .6	4,300	4.3
STATE AND LOCAL	592,200	589,000	579,300	3,200	.5	12,900	2.2
STATE	144,500	144,900	137,700	- 400	- .3	6,800	4.9
LOCAL	447,700	444,100	441,600	3,600	.8	6,100	1.4

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986 *	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986 *	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986 *	FEBRUARY 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	358.11	362.52	415.41	41.4	44.7	48.7	8.65	8.11	8.53
PHOSPHATE ROCK	339.57	342.04	432.73	33.0	32.7	43.2	10.29	10.46	10.04
MANUFACTURING	328.00	327.59	320.58	41.0	41.0	41.1	8.00	7.99	7.80
DURABLE GOODS	336.54	337.35	331.10	41.6	41.7	41.7	8.09	8.09	7.94
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	298.34	289.92	255.26	40.1	40.1	38.5	7.44	7.23	6.63
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	250.04	249.70	236.81	39.5	39.2	39.6	6.33	6.37	5.98
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	396.74	410.67	378.21	47.8	48.6	44.6	8.30	8.45	8.48
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	405.00	411.30	368.86	44.9	45.0	42.3	9.02	9.14	8.72
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	312.16	317.43	304.30	41.9	42.1	40.9	7.45	7.54	7.44
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	365.05	346.94	346.51	42.3	41.6	41.3	8.63	8.34	8.39
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	340.66	331.50	387.21	40.7	39.7	45.5	8.37	8.35	8.51
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	376.54	395.54	357.60	40.1	41.9	40.0	9.39	9.44	8.94
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	326.46	325.26	313.94	41.8	41.7	40.3	7.81	7.80	7.79
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	239.59	238.00	212.21	40.2	39.6	37.1	5.96	6.01	5.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.18	315.19	307.49	40.2	40.1	40.3	7.89	7.86	7.63
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	308.48	298.87	322.83	41.8	41.8	44.9	7.38	7.15	7.19
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	289.39	296.33	324.57	41.4	43.9	46.5	6.99	6.75	6.98
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	242.63	258.23	250.65	37.1	38.6	38.8	6.54	6.69	6.46
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	186.28	185.83	194.25	36.1	35.6	37.5	5.16	5.22	5.18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	535.84	561.33	491.37	47.8	49.5	43.6	11.21	11.34	11.27
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	329.23	324.89	303.60	36.5	36.3	34.5	9.02	8.95	8.80
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	448.49	433.39	421.76	43.5	42.2	41.8	10.31	10.27	10.09
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	261.67	270.29	237.54	41.8	42.7	41.6	6.26	6.33	5.71
COMMUNICATION	495.22	504.27	481.59	41.2	41.3	40.3	12.02	12.21	11.95
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	488.91	488.75	471.44	43.0	42.5	41.5	11.37	11.50	11.36
BANKING	243.81	221.94	226.73	40.1	37.3	40.2	6.08	5.95	5.64

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.